

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of February, A. D. 1900. M. B. HUNTING, Notary Public.

It must not be inferred that the Boers are populists because they are in possession of the passes.

Porto Rico never dreamed it would elicit so much notoriety by exchanging the Spanish flag for the stars and stripes.

Chicago spends over \$900,000 a year for street lighting, yet there are still many dark ways traveled by the public officials of that city.

If Christ were running a newspaper we feel sure he would recognize the sacred obligations of contracts which the preacher-editor does not consider of binding force.

It is amusing to read in an anti-administration paper that Indiana republicans think General Harrison would accept the nomination for the presidency. So would Grover Cleveland.

Senatorial courtesy is a great thing, but it does not seem to be strong enough to restrain overworked senators from occasionally calling each other unidentified names which do not pass current in polite society.

As a result of the new national banking law the circulation of national bank notes will be increased by many millions. Yet the Bryanites will keep right on saying that there is a conspiracy of the money power to make money scarce.

The free silver faction of the democratic party professes to be alarmed for fear the sound money democrats may secure control of the national organization of the party at the coming convention. Their fears largely tally with the oft-repeated statement that democracy is united in favor of free coinage.

From the number of suits being brought against the railroads by the attorney general the popocratic managers must think the political situation in Nebraska critical from their point of view. Never since the dawn of populism in the state has there been such a spasm of anti-railroad talk—but it is nothing but talk.

Another running mate for Bryan has been discovered in the person of Congressman Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend, Ind. If Mr. Bryan attaches to the presidential kite all the running mates that have been discovered for him the tall in 1890 will be a more numerous appendage than it was in 1890.

Cecil Rhodes and several of the British generals in South Africa evidently do not drink out of the same canteen, or at least they do not derive the same inspiration therefrom. Whatever his faults may be Rhodes has the courage to speak out what is on his mind and in the present instance it is not to the liking of many of the English officers.

Chicago club women are agitated at the use by one of their number of the official stationery of the National Council of Women for a patent medicine endorsement. For this terrible offense the culprit should be brought on the carpet at once and required to prove that the medicine was given a trial before the endorsement was written.

Democrats have always harped on the idea that there was not money enough in the country to transact its business. Now that the finance bill is a law and additional currency is being issued under it they are unhappy and refuse to be comforted. If there are democrats in heaven they are probably objecting to the way affairs are conducted there.

Congressman Fitzgerald need be in no hurry about instructing the attorney general of the United States to bring suit against the Standard Oil company. If he will only wait a little while until Attorney General Smyth gets through his grand-stand play the Nebraska man will finish up the Standard company. The proceedings are already commenced and it will be a short job when the great trust-smashing attorney general gets around to attend to it.

THE MESSIAH MASQUERADE.

Many years ago Phineas T. Barnum, the prince of American showmen, declared in his autobiography that the American people want to be humbugged. This saying is as true today as it was when Barnum gave it utterance. As an illustration we need only point to the almost insane craving of the American people in all sections of the country to ascertain what kind of a newspaper Jesus would have published if he had returned to earth to take editorial charge of an American daily.

Whether the experiment that has just been made will cure the people who want to be humbugged is problematic. Three years ago a Colorado folk healer by the name of Schlatter, who was supposed to bear a striking personal resemblance to Jesus, drew to the mountains thousands of credulous dupes from all parts of the country, who sought relief from chronic ailments by kissing his garments or touching handkerchiefs he had magnetized with sacred power. Many of the cripples doubtless felt temporarily relieved from their pains, but no permanent cure was effected.

In spite of the Schlatter disillusion other impostors pretending to represent the Savior in this or that mission continue to flourish. The Topeka newspaper Schlatter has succeeded admirably in his main purpose, that of raking in a large sum of money from the sale of papers that are commonplace in every respect and for advertising space sold at enormous prices.

The worst of it is that Sheldon's edition of Christ turns out to be a flat contradiction to the teachings of Christ. If there was one thing Christ abhorred above all others it was the hypocrite and pharisee. The first issue of the Sheldon version of Christ contained the broad assertion, backed by official credentials from leading public men of Kansas, that prohibition has proved an unqualified success in that state.

In the face of that statement the initial act of the reverend editor was to issue a peremptory order to the employees on the paper prohibiting them from using liquor and tobacco. While the order was doubtless prompted by a high regard for the morals of his subordinates, the fact that some of them were habitual users of liquor effectively disproves the assertion that prohibition prohibits in Kansas.

Another striking evidence of charlatanism was the suppression of the report that the police of Topeka had made a raid on a number of whisky joints and disreputable resorts. In what way the public morals of Topeka were elevated by keeping readers in ignorance as regards the violation of the prohibition law and the activity of the vicious and lawless classes has not been disclosed. We venture to assert that the searchlight of publicity turned on the plague spots of Topeka would have cleansed the town more effectively than covering them from the public gaze.

If any other object than notoriety and money making was to be subserved by the Sheldon edition of Christ the field of operations was certainly ill chosen, because Topeka is in the main a quiet, orderly country town, with little of the exciting and ever varying incident and accident of a large city, which alone gives full scope to the modern newspaper of the highest type. It goes without saying that the great majority of American newspapers are regularly conducted by men fully as capable as the Topeka preacher to print a paper on the ideals of the gospel and that the papers they turn out from day to day are superior to his from the standpoint of an enlightened humanity adapted to existing conditions. While by no means perfect or saintly, the average American newspaper is a true reflex of diurnal events and the progress of civilization in every land and clime.

A VERY PRACTICAL QUESTION.

The treatment of the Chinese in the Philippines is a very practical question that must be sooner or later determined by this government and it is quite likely to be found somewhat perplexing. The number of Chinese in the archipelago is large. They do most of the small trading and there, as elsewhere, are industrious and thrifty. The correspondent of the New York Evening Post at Manila, an intelligent and careful observer, says that the position of the Chinaman in the industrial and agricultural life of the Philippines is probably one of supreme importance. He thinks the industrial future there depends absolutely upon Chinese labor, without which the future of the islands is hopeless. The Filipino is more or less indolent and cannot be relied upon as a laborer. The Chinaman, on the other hand, works patiently and persistently and is not particular about the number of hours he is required to work.

The sugar planter, says the correspondent, in order to succeed, the hemp raiser, the tobacco planter, the indigo or coffee raiser, if these industries prove successful, must have regular and reliable labor. For that Filipino labor is utterly hopeless. The Chinaman can be depended upon and the number is sufficient for all the farms, plantations and estates, for all the mills and factories that will ever be started in the Philippines. But if the Chinaman are allowed to remain and particularly if more should be permitted to go to the islands there will be danger of a lively race war. The correspondent says: "Unless some acceptable channel of industry be found by which the Filipino can support himself along the line of his own ideas he is quite likely to enter a vigorous and perhaps offensive protest against an undue percentage of Chinamen in his midst. A problem is introduced and it is not to be evaded. If the Chinaman comes there is strong probability of a row. If he does not come, the outlook for the investor is not a cheerful one. A Chinese exclusion act means an almost insurmountable barrier to industrial activity and progress. An open door to Chinese immigration means danger of very serious political complications." Here, indeed, is presented a problem well calculated to perplex the minds of

statesmen and all the possible difficulties in it are not stated in the above quotation from the Post's correspondent. It is perfectly safe to say that a policy of Chinese exclusion will be demanded by most of the American people, so that it is not unlikely to enter into our domestic politics, while the adoption of that policy would very certainly be regarded with great disfavor by the Chinese government—as was shown in the case of the exclusion order of General Otis—and might operate to the serious detriment of our trade with China. There have been given some very strong hints in this direction by the Chinese minister at Washington. This may prove to be not the least troublesome of the questions that must be met in the Philippines.

BANKRUPTCY LAW DEFECTS.

Opposition to the bankruptcy law appears to be increasing and unless Congress shall amend the law it is probable that the opposition will become so great as to compel its repeal. A federal judge in New York makes the statement that a large part of the debts which have been wiped out under the law was sworn off by fraud and if this be true as to his experience it is doubtless true generally.

He expressed the opinion that a discharge in bankruptcy is made too easy under the existing law, but he admitted that it would be extremely difficult to frame an exact rule for dealing with the subject. Another defect in the law, in the opinion of this judge, is the fact that there is no limit to the number of times a man may apply for and receive discharge in the bankruptcy court. In his court applications for discharge have been made twice by the same person. "On the whole," he said, "the law is very fair for its purpose, that is, to clear away old debts and give a man a new start in life, commercially speaking. But it is too favorable to the debtor and the rights of the creditor are not sufficiently protected and safeguarded. It is a debtor's act rather than a creditor's." Of course a bankruptcy law should, as far as possible, do exact justice to both creditor and debtor and if the judge quoted is correct, the existing act should be changed. It cannot remain permanently on the statute book with such a defect.

Commercial bodies in New York and other parts of the country have recently taken action looking to the amendment of the law with the idea of limiting the number of times a person may apply for discharge in bankruptcy, but this is not the only feature, evidently, that needs to be changed. The numerous complaints that are being made of the unfair operation of the existing law make it doubtful if it will be in effect as long as the preceding act was. There are a few things, it seems, so difficult as framing a just and unobjectionable bankruptcy law. That has certainly been the experience of this country.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

The condition of the export trade of the United States with the countries of South America is far from gratifying. Last year we imported from those countries to the amount of nearly \$92,000,000, while our exports to them were to the value of only a little over \$37,000,000, the balance against us being more than \$54,000,000. The Philadelphia Record remarks that South America is a vast continental area practically dependent upon the people of other countries for the bulk of its manufactured goods and it refers to Brazil as supplying an illustration of how little the United States contributes to that demand. Brazil, says that paper, is a country of nearly the same area as the United States and with a population greater than that of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts combined. It is a country which imports goods annually to the value of \$105,000,000 and the United States are given but \$13,000,000 of the amount, both Great Britain and France sending to Brazil more goods than we do, while Germany is very close to us. Yet this country is nearer in point of distance than any one of those nations. The Record thinks the trouble is that the American manufacturer has been blind to all that has been going on in the commercial world that did not concern his home market. "Kept busy at home," it says, "it has not seemed worth his while to look into the possibilities of foreign markets. His competitors on the other side of the water, however, have not shared his point of view. They have realized that the time was likely to come when their home markets might fail and that foreign outlets would enable them to maintain home prices. Acting upon this theory they have built up their present enviable foreign trade." This is not a sufficient and entirely satisfactory explanation, however, of the small share of the United States in the importations of South American countries, in view of the fact that for some years American manufacturers have been making vigorous efforts to secure more of this trade. In the last monthly summary by the bureau of statistics of our commerce there was printed an extract from the Buenos Ayres correspondence of the British Trade Journal, in which reference is made to the work being done in South America under the auspices of the Philadelphia Museum of Commerce. The correspondent states from personal knowledge that this institution has been of immense assistance to American business houses in South America and suggests that something of the kind should be established in England. It would seem, therefore, that it is not blindness to opportunity or lack of effort on the part of American manufacturers that prevents them from getting a larger share of the South American trade. They are apparently vigilant and energetic enough in seeking this trade and explanation of the fact that they are not more successful must be found in another direction.

PLENY OF ROOM AT THE TOP FOR TALENT AND MUSCLE TO BACK IT.

A lecturer, in discussing this problem recently declared: "It looks as if many of them have come into the world without places for them." This may be the outward aspect of the situation, but in reality it is far from a correct portrayal of conditions as they actually exist. The fault that is found by young men of today with the world is not of the world's making. The trouble emanates wholly from the young man, and if he has come into the world and it has no place for him alone it is to blame. In this effort we are constantly increasing and are filled with thoughts of sports, social diversions, dress and other kindred topics, to the exclusion of all things serious, he passes opportunities every day. The great trouble is, he is so engaged with less important matters until it is too late to take advantage of the opportunity when it is offered. Every walk in life is overflowing with opportunities for the young man. There is no monopolistic exclusion of merit in the business world, no collusion to keep young men down. On the contrary, exactly the reverse is true. The old adage, "There is room at the top," was never truer than today. Commercial, financial, industrial, professional, agricultural and all other branches of human activity are calling for young men of good parts, fired with an ambition to go ahead, capable of hard work and steady application and faithful, earnest, conscientious and honest in the discharge of his duties. There are places for myriads of such young men and their number is constantly increasing. That young men do not see and grasp these opportunities is their own fault. The young man who really "wants to" is on the road to success; it is his brother who "doesn't care" or is pleased to "wait until tomorrow before I begin" who is grumbling and complaining about lack of opportunities. In these days of commercial, industrial and territorial expansion such talk is all rubbish. If a young man knows what he wants to do and gets out to do it, the chances are 1,000 to 1 that he will find plenty of opportunities leading him to success, not only in the one thing, but which will open the path to others that will increase his work and usefulness as a man and a citizen.

Cecil Rhodes is generally accounted the best posted man on the situation of affairs in South Africa. He announces without any qualification that the Boers have never at any time had over 30,000 men in the field. If this is even approximately true it demonstrates that as fighters they are the peers of any people on earth. It will not do to put the English army, for whatever may be thought of some of their officers there is no discounting the fighting ability of the rank and file of the English army. Time is vindicating the judgment of General Buller, whom the English recalled on account of the warnings he sent to the home office regarding the magnitude of the task England was undertaking. Bryan is credited with saying that in the coming campaign the issues would be free coinage, anti-trust, imperialism and several side issues and that each man would be allowed to stand on any plank of the platform he might elect. In other words, it will be a department store platform in which everyone can find something to his liking, but no one will be compelled to take all the offerings. This is accommodating, for if the people will only elect Bryan president he is willing his supporters should believe whatever they please. He, of course, reserves for himself the privilege of carrying out as much or as little of the platform pledges as he may elect. A South Omaha man asks the question, what Hy, Sheldon would do if he tried to run a packing house for one

week as Jesus would run it? Here is a chance for another eminent divine.

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The Cost in Blood.

Philadelphia North American. England is paying a high price for the honor of becoming partner of the mining millionaires of the Rand. From London it is officially reported that the casualties in South Africa up to this date are: Killed, 2,618; missing, 8,747; died of disease, 1,029; wounded, 3,483; total, 15,877.

Science Aiding Longevity.

New York Press. The increased longevity of the average citizen, man of the present in comparison with the average of a century ago is the best indication of the popular growth of science, as exhibited in medicine, surgery, sanitation, invention and economics. From a little over thirty to forty years is a remarkable increase and an eloquent assurance of the present betterment in the living conditions of the masses.

Starting Innovation.

The Chicago tenant who is suing his landlord for \$19,000 damages because he caught cold in an improperly heated flat is an innovator of startling originality. Heretofore he has been considered the limit of a tenant's cognizance to which the landlord is obliged to give heed. The tenant has now taken a new and original course, or if of an impulsive turn to swear and throw bricks at the janitor. It is a long lane that has no turning, and if the aforesaid tenant succeeds in collecting the \$19,000 or any part of it there will be such an avalanche of new suits as will swamp the courts.

HUSBANDS IN THE KITCHEN.

Chicago Women Anxious to Divide Culinary Honors with the Men.

New York Sun. The Chicago Woman's club wants to have boys in the public schools trained in domestic science. The theory is that if boys learn the elements of cookery they will see how difficult the art is and what obstacles environ the successful compounder of culinary recipes and will thereby learn a great lesson of patience which will stand them in good stead when they come to be married. "It will be a great advantage to the housekeeper," says Mrs. Marion F. Washburne, "when the husband undertakes something of the trials of the kitchen, and to train a husband you have to begin early." No doubt the early training of husbands is desirable, and we dare say that philanthropists will yet found colleges which will give the degree of B. H. B. Bachelor of Housekeeping and Husbandry; but will it be wise to give men, who are said to not be without conceit at present, the impression that they know something about cookery? The fellows are just enough now, and with this new acquisition they might be unmanageable. So long as they know only the rough cooking of the camp and boat or the amiable follies of the chafin dish, all is well, and we would not wish to see them keeping business, so to speak, once familiarize them with the mysteries of the kitchen, and ruin will ensue.

In nothing is a little knowledge more dangerous than in cookery. The pretense of a little knowledge about cooking by nobody, although it must be a great strain on the gravity of the waiters, but once smothered with cookery, once give him a smattering of "domestic science," and farewell peace and welcome war. "Eliza Ann, my dear, that duck should have been taken out a minute and a half ago!" "Faugh, Rosamond, how that cauliflower smells! Why did you not remove the cover?" When I was at the cooking school we never were allowed to broil mushrooms more than once; one can hear steady patter of masculine wisdom and hope that many platters may be chucked at its self-satisfied noddle. No, no; homes with a trained cook husband would not be home. It would be a lunatic asylum.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: The Ekhart (Ind.) clergyman who preaches to his flock by telephone might simplify matters still more by printing his sermons and mailing them to his parishioners.

Philadelphia Ledger: An Indiana clergyman preached a sermon by telephone on Sunday night, and it was distinctly heard by members of his congregation at their homes. Hereafter, if people will not go to church the church can go to them.

Washington Post: Rev. Dr. Hillis, one of Brooklyn's high-priced pulpites, is deprecating the growing desire for wealth. What can we expect of the laymen as long as gentlemen of the cloth are attracted from pulpit to pulpit by higher salaries?

Brooklyn Eagle: Dr. McGiffert is ready to leave Presbyterianism for Congregationalism in order to avoid the hurt to Christianity which comes from heresy trials. Dr. Birch intends to insist on his trial, if he can, in spite of his desire to get out of Presbyterianism. The spirit of Dr. Birch suggests itself as a spirit of a wolf, when the wolf has the apparent odds in his favor. To those contemplating Christianity from the light thrown on it by the character and conduct of its founder, Dr. Birch seems to be an incarnate argument against it. He may be a Christian, but he is certainly not a gentleman.

Portland Oregonian: The conflict over the reactionary tendency in the Episcopal church goes on, with varying results. One of the latest instances occurred a short time ago in Jersey City. The rector of Grace church introduced the confessional and at once had such a contest on hand as can only grow up over creeds and dogmas. The vestry called a meeting and declared that, if the obnoxious high church feature was not limited, they would reduce the salary of the rector to a nominal sum and compel him to resign. The rector, to avoid trouble, presented his resignation to Bishop Starke, who advised him to withdraw it and act in harmony with the vestry, who favor Low church methods. The advice was accepted and the rector informed the vestry that the confessional would be omitted.

Chicago Chronicle: Bishop Bowman of the Methodist church in denouncing upon the corruption of society, says that "a minister who can stand up in defense of the theater, in my opinion, is a fitter subject for a Methodist minister's bench than the pulpit." The good bishop admits in the same article that he has not attended a theater himself since he was a boy of 18, and consequently trusts to others for proof of the moral degradation of the drama and the sin of fashionable society in supporting it. It would be easy to prove that Bishop Bowman's condemnation lacks the necessary substratum of knowledge, not to say intelligent fairness. It might be well also to inquire whether the fact that the church to which the bishop belongs shows a yearly decrease in membership while the legitimate drama grows more prosperous every year, is not attributable, at least in part, to the illiberality of which the bishop is spokesman. It is useless to butt at facts with an ecclesiastical sledge hammer when the latter is welded without discrimination.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Perhaps Oom Joubert entertains hope of giving Bala his compliments in the neck. Mr. Frick is simply assisting his old friend Carnegie to avoid the peril of dying rich.

Another order for 1,500 Missouri mules for action in South Africa ought to increase sympathy for the Boers.

Mrs. Hetty Green declares that "lawyers are a nuisance." Mrs. Green claims to be a member of the profession.

It remains to be seen whether the Frick-Carnegie litigation will puzzle the Philadelphia lawyers employed in the case.

Senator Dewey finds that his reputation as a teller of stories seriously disturbs the dignity that goes with his present job.

Boston believes in calling things by their right names. The name of a noted meeting place has been changed to "Converse Hall."

St. Paul is preaching eloquently from the Omaha text, "Wanted immediately—an auditorium." The hat is equal to the occasion.

The positive assertion that the gamblers of New York City pay \$3,500,000 a year for police protection furnishes an answer to the question, "Where did he get it?"

A Chicago father armed his 7-year-old boy with a pistol and a box of cartridges. Four days later the funeral of his wife was attended "by a large concourse of mourning friends."

The spasm of reform now on exhibition in New York City coupled with the detested reports of the newspapers, will greatly increase the size of the excursions from "the provinces" as soon as favorable weather sets in. The crusade is the street parade that usually precedes the show.

ON A GREAT MISSION.

Teaching the Benighted of Europe the Utility of Cans.

Boston Globe. This country produces some 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn annually—we could produce double that if we had enough mouths for it.

On the other hand, we read annually of some million of people in the east who are racked with starvation, while other millions are kept on low diet and forbidden to murder.

There ought to be some way to make two such facts as these connect, and they

are bound to when supply and demand become better acquainted.

Corn is worth 40 cents a bushel—is more nutritious than wheat and costs about half as much. All that is needed is to make the peasants and artisans of Europe understand that it can be made into dishes good enough for a king.

The coming Paris exposition is not to be allowed to go by without a determined effort to demonstrate to the European masses the cheapness and worth of cornmeal as an article of diet. Charles E. Carr has been appointed to